

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME I, NO. 146.

HONOLULU, H. T. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

"I AM A LEPER!" SAID THE STRANGER A Gruesome Outcast Came On the China.

HEALTH OFFICERS TO DEPORT HIM ADMITS THAT SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF HEALTH CONSENT- ED TO HIS COMING.

George Pratt Who Contracted The
Scourge Forty Years Ago Inter-
viewed By The Republican—Says
He Has a Remedy to Introduce.

A leper came to town yesterday. He did it very quietly and did not say much but somehow his coming in as he did created an immense furor of excitement even in this land where lepers are so numerous as to have a large settlement set aside for their special use and occupation.

George Pratt is the name of the man who walks in the living death. He arrived from San Francisco on the steamship China, and none of the crew or passengers, not even Dr. Beach, the ship's surgeon, had the remotest suspicion of what manner of man this was that confronted them every day on the long journey and who perhaps conversed with many of them at divers times.

A reporter of The Republican interviewed the leper and got the inkling of a probably well-laid conspiracy and plot of the San Francisco Board of Health to send the man here and force him upon this territory because it already supports an organized asylum for these unfortunate human beings. "Will you please state if the San Francisco Board of Health sent you here?" asked the reporter.

"I told Dr. O'Brien, the health officer, that I was coming and he was willing," said the leper.

Did Officials Send Him?

"Did the other members of the Board know you were coming and were they willing for you to come?" was the next question.

"Yes, they knew it and were willing for me to come," answered the unfortunate man composedly. He expresses surprise that he should not be recognized with open arms, to speak figuratively, and that he should not be allowed to go and come at his leisure for he says his leprosy is of the non-contagious kind and that he has never been deprived of his liberty before.

Pratt related that he had suffered with leprosy from childhood. He is a native of Louisiana and his mother before him suffered and died of the dread scourge. He does not know where or how she contracted it, but he showed symptoms of its ravages at the tender age of two years. He grew to manhood and learned a trade, that of stationary engineer and has lived 40 years, since manhood by his earnings and from his familiar grasp of the world's sayings it is plain enough that he knows a little about this sphere in which he and others reside. About two years since he turned up in San Francisco and of his life there he says little. At first, in fact, it is reported that he claimed to be direct from New Orleans, but he was unable to carry out that pretension long for the suspicious of the local authorities instantly fell upon the San Francisco Board of Health which has endeavored in the past to make some arrangement or other by which its lepers might be sent here. This is the first time that the thing has gone so far as to send a leper and the local health officials condemn the move as being far beyond effrontery and audacity and bordering close upon premeditated criminality of a kind a little worse than murder. The charge is made openly over the heads of the passengers of the steamship, who ignorantly and unknowingly were thrown into the company of a man suffering with the ancient disease of leprosy.

Why the Leper Came Here.

Pratt, the leper, said that he came here to introduce and try out a cure for leprosy which he thinks he has discovered and he says if he is not allowed to go to the Molokai settlement and test his cure he will meet with the disappointment of his life. Asked about the components of his remedy Pratt only would say that it is a powder and that it is a secret which he will not divulge.

There was a move to double back in the questioning of Pratt for the purpose of testing his veracity about the action of the San Francisco Board of Health. A gentleman who is well acquainted with the health officer of that city was called in and in his presence Pratt described the personal appearance of Dr. O'Brien. Pratt said O'Brien is a tall, thin man and sometimes he wears quite a full beard and other times he does not. He knows O'Brien well, and undoubtedly knows him for a year or two, and it goes without saying that Pratt was able to satisfy his questioner that there is no mistaking at least his acquaintance with the San Francisco official who he admits is fully responsible for his visit here.

The first man in Honolulu to learn of there being a leper in town was George W. Smith of Benson, Smith & Co., Druggists, and a member of the Board of Health. While going about the dull routine of his mercantile life yesterday morning a man limping both feet, several fingers missing and a rather sad yet hopeful face bearing the marks of about forty summers with a sandy grey mustache and a southern countenance walked into the drug store. He said he wanted to see Mr. Smith and being told that he was addressing that gentleman he said he wanted to see him privately. Mr. Smith was a little suspicious and said no privacy was needed.

"I am a leper," he said.

"I am a leper!" said the visitor with further parley.

Mr. Smith was not surprised, he was simply thunderstruck, over-awed, taken by storm. He could not believe his ears nor his eyes, that that quiet man before him was one of the creatures who move in a living death.

The visitor went on to explain by saying that he understood that Mr. Smith was the health officer and that he had a remedy that he wished to introduce at Molokai and that he would like to become an inmate of that asylum. Of course he betrayed the belief that he could go and come at will but when informed that he must go to Molokai for life if at all, Pratt, with the despised disease, showed some concern. In the course of his talk, however, he spoke of the matter philosophically and said he would be willing to go there and take chances.

Mr. Smith immediately notified Dr. Pratt, the executive officer of the Board of Health, and a special meeting of the Board was called for 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the leper was taken into custody by the police. Present at the meeting were Mr. Smith, Dr. Pratt, Dr. Cooper, E. C. Winston, Attorney General Dole, Dr. Carmichael, of the United States Quarantine Station, Dr. Amasse, Dr. Beach, of the steamship China and C. B. Reynolds, superintendent of the leper settlement.

Mr. Smith, who was president pro tempore of the Board, told of the visitation like that of Caesar's ghost at the camp of Brutus. He said that he asked the leper how he happened to select this place for a place to go and got no reply. Mr. Reynolds related that he had a statement from Pratt that he came here with the full knowledge of Drs. O'Brien, Montgomery and Murphy of the San Francisco Board of Health, who in fact told him to come.

To Be Deported.

Mr. Dole said it was the duty of the Board to oppose by every legitimate means the importation of lepers in this manner.

"I think perhaps," said Mr. Dole, "from what conversation I had with him he will go back of his own accord. If he goes on the China or any other ship I will see the treasurer about the expense. If that plan fails we will have to do the best we can. He came here through a failure of our law and I think Uncle Sam has shown us all the courtesy to be expected and I do not think there is any disposition of the United States authorities to import lepers here."

Dr. Beach said he saw Pratt on the ship only to recognize his face and not as a sick man.

Dr. Carmichael said the man can be held at the Quarantine station pending his disposition.

Dr. Cooper suggested that the leper be taken to the Kalihi receiving station, and Dr. Carmichael added that an expert should examine his case. He said Kalihi was the place for that and afterwards he could be held at the Quarantine station until deported. Upon a motion of Dr. Cooper the case was referred to Dr. Walter Hoffman, the bacteriologist, for examination with the assistance of members of the Board.

George Pratt, the leper, sat across the hall during the meeting, in the office of the superintendent of the leper settlement. He put in the time arranging his toilet after having been stripped to show the physicians the ravages of the disease upon his person. His feet especially were pitiable sights. His shoes are almost flat, his toes having dropped off as the pest of his life has eaten its way. Dr. Pratt, the executive officer, came out and told Pratt, the leper, of the decision of the Board to try for his deportation, but he stoutly persisted that he wanted to remain even with the iron clasp rule that he must remain for life. A bag of clothing and a few packages of the leprosy remedy were Pratt's only baggage.

PUBLIC MOONLIGHT CONCERT.

The band will play at 7:30 this evening at Thomas Square. The program will be:

Part I.
March—Hawaii Kuokoa.....Berger
Overture—Zampa.....Herold
Selection—Bohemian Girl.....Balfé
(a) Otiwi Nani, (b) Pua Alani.
Miss I. Kellia.
(c) Waimapuna, (d) Ahea Oe,
Mrs. N. Alepai.
Part II.
Medley—Popular Air.....Dalbey
Waltz—Lei Ilima.....Petras
Hawaiian Songs—Malanai Ann, Aloha Oe, Liliuokalani.
The Misses Kellia and Alepai.
March—Maui i Ka Ohi.....Kapo
Hawaii Poni.
The Star Spangled Banner.

The Coelho-Republican Suit.

Attorney W. A. Henshall, for the Robert Grievé Publishing Company, has filed an answer to the libel suit of W. J. Coelho, in which a general denial of the allegations is set forth.

PRESIDENT SMITH AN EXPANSIONIST Would Promote Oahu College on Broad Lines.

IMPERATIVE NEEDS POINTED OUT BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND PRES- IDENT IN STRICT ACCORD ON POLICY.

To Add Higher Courses And Provide
Buildings Making the School
Equal to the Best Colleges in
America.

President Smith of Oahu College has been at the head of the only college in Honolulu for a period of but three months. In that time he has familiarized himself with local conditions and has obtained a grasp upon the situation that stamps him a clever executive. He comes from Chicago, a place where nothing is done by halves. He bears a degree from the Chicago University, an institution that has President Harper at its helm and which turns out men of heroic mould. It makes college presidents to order. President Smith has been an observer since he came to Honolulu. He was an observer while in the Chicago University. The great coups of President Harper as the executive head of the liveliest university in America did not pass over the head of Smith, the student, unnoticed. He caught the idea. The motives that animate his breast afford him inspiration and his call to Honolulu gives him the opportunity.

He will make Oahu a great college. The Chicago idea and the California idea will become the Honolulu idea. The board of trustees will back up the young president in his aggressive forward movement.

The boldness of President Smith is apparent when he quietly announces that he not only wants to erect an institution that will afford ample educational facilities for all the young men and women of these islands but will build a college that will attract patrons from all parts of the mainland. This feature of his plans is not absurd when it is remembered that there are many colleges through the Southern states that derive a large percentage of their students from the north. Climatic considerations lead many northern young men and women to southern colleges. It is not impossible that a college course in Honolulu would appeal quite strongly to a large percentage of the romantic preps in America.

President Smith addressed the Alumni Association in Punahou hall last night. He devoted a few minutes to a talk on the internal workings of the institution since the beginning of the year. When the term began, President Smith's first impressions of the scholastic instincts of the students was not of the highest order. These seemed to be a lack of earnestness and sincerity in the study room; a predilection for football and none of those strong characteristics of love of learning for learning's sake, so noticeable in Boston. In three months' time the atmosphere has wholly changed. The students have been introduced to a board of control in athletics. They were shy at first, but work together in harmony now. They are also putting the same energy into their studies and as a consequence, are averaging high in their grades. There is now a splendid college spirit among the students and the status of the student body is gratifying to all the authorities. Intellectually, it is impossible to draw the race line among the students. Some of the poorest students are English and American and some of the brightest are Chinese, Hawaiian, English or Portuguese.

In conjunction with the Board of Trustees, President Smith has outlined an elaborate policy of progress for the future. In his address he went into the proposed plans in detail. He believes that the time is ripe for the creation of a college in Honolulu with regular advanced courses, making it possible for the boys and girls of the islands to obtain a finished higher education without going abroad.

To provide these facilities will be the aim of the management of Oahu College. To show that the young people here demand such facilities, a vote was taken in chapel one day recently. To the question "Are you planning to go to college?" Sixty-two voted yes and nineteen no. It was then asked: "If we equip this college with new buildings and add a complete college course, will you finish here or go abroad?" Forty-one said they would attend here, while twenty-one said they would prefer to go elsewhere. On the whole, the students prefer by a large majority to take their college course here at home.

President Smith made a strong argument favoring the improvement of the educational facilities on the islands until the Hawaiian-born young man or woman would have every advantage at home that could be secured abroad. "We need a college and must have it," said the president. "If we do not create it some one else will." Speaking of the definite plans he said that the unhealthy quarters in which the preparatory pupils are

taught must be improved or that branch of the institution must be closed. He said the public school buildings are far superior to the preparatory building, from a sanitary standpoint. Punahou Hall, he said, was beautiful as an architectural design, but a failure as a practical education room. More room is absolutely needed at once. Add to these imperative demands the desirability of fostering a full fledged college and we have the basis of the plans of the board of trustees and the president. At the last meeting of the board it was decided to engage an expert and have him study the college grounds and plan for a larger institution. This plan or scheme for buildings must be flexible enough to be added to from time to time without destroying the symmetry and utility of the whole. The authorities desire to plan so that whatever is done now may be a step in a long program of improvement that may not be carried out in its entirety within fifty or one hundred years. But when the scheme is carried to final completion, it is the intention to have the group of buildings which will then compose Oahu College or, who knows, The Hawaiian University, from an artistic and harmonious whole, a credit to the metropolis, which Honolulu will then be, and a monument to the generation that lived here in A. D. 1900.

The five urgent, present demands are for a new preparatory building, a kindergarten building, a gymnasium, a manual training school, a historical building and a president's house. Strong reasons were advanced by President Smith why buildings for each of these purposes should be planned for at once.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE DISOWNS THE CONTEST

Refuses to Father the Scheme of Loebenstein to Oust Wilcox as Delegate to Congress.

The republican territorial central committee has decided to publicly disown the effort from the part of A. B. Loebenstein to contest the seat of Robert W. Wilcox as delegate to Congress. J. A. Kennedy, chairman of the committee, has left for the coast and during his absence those in charge have issued for publication the following letter:

Headquarters of the Republican Territorial Central Committee of Hawaii, Rooms 1, 2 and 6, Elite building, Honolulu, H. T., Nov. 27, 1900.

"Dear Sir:—Before leaving for the Coast, Mr. Kennedy requested us to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 15th inst. referring to the proposed contest of the election of Robert W. Wilcox.

"We appreciate heartily the very great activity displayed by you and our party friends in your precinct, and we feel that your interest in the issue, which you now propose to raise, shows a determined spirit, which will surely win out at the next election. We regard it as a forerunner of better political results throughout the Territory, when we line up for our next contest.

"But, after mature deliberation, we have decided to raise no question as to the regularity or legality of the election of Mr. Wilcox; and we so advised Mr. Loebenstein, when he brought his matter before us. Republican sentiment here seems to be that, having been fairly beaten our party will strengthen itself by accepting the result of the election and leaving to the Legislature and to Congress the decision of all controversy affecting the people, without any suggestion or protest from us.

"Very respectfully,
(Sig.) T. McCANTS STEWART,
Chairman pro tem.
"E. R. HENDRY,
Secretary."

A FINE AGGREGATION.

The Members of the Legislature From Old Kauai.

"Congress may not amend the election franchise in the organic act," said Mr. F. Prosser, Esq., who is over here temporarily, "but if Kauai's legislative delegation were sent to Washington as an object lesson it would be done in quick order. I am quite sure they will be the prize winners in Honolulu next spring. Very few of them can speak much less read or write the English language." From other sources it is learned that the delegation, with the exception of G. N. Wilcox, who was elected by mistake, because his name is Wilikiki and that went without reference to politics. It is likely likely that they can see a kanaka \$50 bill as far away as any one.

New Plumbing Inspector.

Charles E. Moore, the plumbing inspector, newly appointed, has assumed his duties. He desires householders to require plumbers to present their permits before allowing work to be done.

Mr. Winston as President Pro Tem.

The board of health yesterday elected E. C. Winston president pro tem for the purpose of approving and signing the pay roll of the employees of the department. Dr. Buffett was granted a license to practice as a physician.

BODY OF DEAD MAN FOUND BY ROADSIDE No Marks of Violence Found on Skull or Bones.

FOUL PLAY THEORY PLAUSIBLE THOROUGH SEARCH REVEALS NO EVIDENCE OF THE DEAD MAN'S IDENTITY.

Indications Are That The Body Had
Lain in the Bushes Over Three
Months—Coroner's Jury Sits To-
day.

There's another mysterious death for Coroner Chillingworth to inquire into.

Children on their way to school made a gruesome find up the Nuuanu road yesterday morning. It was the skeleton of a man, dead some three months or more, and lying about 100 yards off the road in a clump of bushes near the second turn in the road above the Fall saloon. The man had died with his boots on, and his garlands, in the advanced stages of decay, clung close to the fleshless bones. The discovery was reported to L. M. Moore, who in turn notified Attorney General Dole. Mr. Dole placed the matter in the hands of the police yesterday morning.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth impaled a coroner's juror, after noon yesterday, and went up to the spot to view the remains. The jury consists of C. H. W. Norton, Wm. Blaisdell, Wm. Holt, Chas. Phillips, Horace Crabbe, and Wm. Savidge.

On arriving at the place, Dr. Emerson made a critical examination of the remains. The skull and some of the bones were brought to town by the Deputy Sheriff.

Circumstances are strongly indicative of foul play. The dead man's pockets were entirely empty. Not a scrap of paper, piece of jewelry or a cent of money being found about his clothing. The remnants of clothing showed that he had been well dressed. His coat was a square cut sack, the pattern being of good material. The pantaloons were of good texture. The shoes were of a stylish pattern and his hat was a native one, made of cocoanut material. It was encircled with a pugaree. The shape of the skull and lower jaw suggests that the deceased was a Chinese or Japanese, but his dress casts doubt upon this theory. It is definitely settled in the minds of the police that the dead man was not a native. This view is substantiated by the fact that no native has been reported missing. And it is well known that the native Hawaiians are always prompt to report any prolonged absence of relatives or friends.

While Dr. Emerson found no marks of violence on the skull, bones or clothing, the theory of murder has taken hold of the men who are investigating the matter and every possible source of evidence will be exhausted in the attempt to solve the mystery. It must have been either murder or suicide and the suicide theory is weak in a number of spots. An inspection of the skull gives the impression that the deceased must have been between the ages of 40 and 55. Five front teeth are missing from the upper jaw and four from the lower. The remaining teeth are in a very unsound condition and one molar on the lower left side had been extracted a number of years before his death. The missing front teeth left the decided appearance of having been knocked out by a blow from a club.

The man's identity is a puzzle to both police and jury. No one has been reported missing during the last few months and no clue pointing to possible identification has been found.

The jury will convene again tomorrow at 2 o'clock p. m. and take further evidence.

SOUTHERN NEGRO MAY SOLVE LABOR PROBLEM

The negro may solve Hawaii's labor problem. It seems to be "writ upon the wall," if J. B. Collins is not mistaken. He has been away since July on a special labor mission. He confessed most of his attention to Mississippi and is a staunch believer in negro labor. He says:

"I am seriously handicapped by the condition of the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January. In this period the demand for laborers is unusually heavy and every available negro is used to help gather the crops. The wages are also much higher there at this time than are offered here, the laborers being paid from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a day. During the rest of the year wages drop, the men getting from \$3 to \$10 a month and free rent. Naturally under these conditions it was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers to leave their positions when they had the opportunity of making big wages. The advantages in getting the cotton and cane crops which are at their highest stage from the middle of September until January, was very difficult to induce any of the laborers